

The Chicago Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1908

WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee Legislative Committee on an Interview with the President.

Appointment of a Superior under the New Revenue Law.

Blackley's New York Adventure Told Over in Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Tennessee Legislative Committee on an Interview with the President, held a session today, and the committee members were interviewed by the press. The committee is composed of Messrs. C. C. Calhoun, chairman, and Messrs. J. H. Hays, J. B. McQueen, and J. H. McQueen. The committee is charged with the duty of investigating the charges against the President and of reporting to the Tennessee Legislature. The committee members were interviewed by the press and gave the following statements: Mr. Calhoun said that the committee had held a session today and that the members had discussed the charges against the President. He said that the committee was of the opinion that the charges were not well founded and that the President was innocent. Mr. Hays said that the committee was of the opinion that the charges were not well founded and that the President was innocent. Mr. McQueen said that the committee was of the opinion that the charges were not well founded and that the President was innocent.

EUROPE.

An Order Issued for the Reduction of the Russian Army.

The London Times still Hopes for a Peace Treaty.

BY DONALD WILSON.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The London Times, in its issue of today, contains a long and interesting article on the Russian army. The article is headed "An Order Issued for the Reduction of the Russian Army." The article states that the Russian government has issued an order for the reduction of the Russian army. The order is said to be a result of the peace treaty which is expected to be signed in the near future. The article also states that the London Times still hopes for a peace treaty. The article is well written and contains many interesting facts and figures. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the Russian army or in the peace treaty.

THE FAR WEST.

Substance of the War News—Tribune of the West.

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BISHOP & BARNES.

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AMERICAN.

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THE EARTHQUAKE

Tidal Wave.

**The Most Fearful Catastrophe
in the History of the Chris-
tian Era.**

Whole Cities and Towns Swallowed Up With Their Entire Population.

An Immense Number of
Other Towns More or
Less Injured, and
Large Numbers of
People Killed.

**Thousands Dying From Pestilence
Created by the Odor From the
Unburied Dead.**

Thousands Dying From Starvation.

**Large Numbers Of Vessels
Wrecked by the Tidal Wave,
and their Crews Lost.**

Probably the Lives of Fifty
Thousand Inhabitants
Destroyed.

Efforts for the Relief the Sufferers.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Guiding Star, from Aspinwall, brings the steaming Zeigron the following:

"On the 12th a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby 25,000 lives were lost, and property valued at three hundred millions of dollars de-

"A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated, and flooded the land for a great distance. Arequipa, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, passed away with scarcely a twinge left. Only six lives were lost here. (Arica, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, leaving not a house standing. Five hundred killed here.

The tidal wave, forty feet high, carried life near, carrying ships farther on the land than ever before known. The United States steamer *Frederick* was captured, and all on board lost. The *Frederick* had \$1,000,000 worth of naval stores. The vessel was rolled over and smashed to atoms.

The United States steamer *Watson* was carried half a mile inland and left high and dry. Only one sailor was drowned. Owing to the great dis-

The Portuguese carrying America was also carried
sacked. Thirty-three were drowned from her.
The American merchantman *Rosa Rivera*, English
ship *Chancellor* and French bark *Edwards* were
also lost.

The towns of Iguaque, Mucuchas, Laramba and
Piquias were all utterly destroyed, and over 600
killed. At Iguaque the American missionaries

lost heavily. Nearly always totally ruined. The towns of Igarra, San Pablo, Atutzingi, and Ixmiquilpan are in ruins. Where Ocosingo formerly stood is now a lake.

The populations of the above-named towns were almost entirely destroyed. Panta, Panhinas and Chichuquisto were also destroyed. The dead are so numerous that the surviving in-

Letters from Quito, dated 19th, announce that earthquakes continue at intervals of a few hours. The President had issued a proclamation to the people to keep forward and help the sufferers.

YAPASA, Sept. 18.—Advices have been received

how amazingly that Peru and Ecuador have been visited with the most terrible earthquakes ever known. The shocks occurred on the 16th of August, and lasted only five minutes. In that short time 25,000 persons perished and 5,000 were made homeless. The sea rose forty feet and swept the coast with irresistible forces. The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Icahala, and Chacabuco were utterly destroyed. The loss of property be-

between Texas and Africa is estimated at fourteen millions of dollars.

The United States Atlantic Squadron was rendering assistance to the sufferers.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Sept. 13.

Later advices from Panama bring full details of

The fearful calamity which has overtaken the republics of Peru and Ecuador. Whole cities and towns, with, in some cases, nearly all their inhabitants, have disappeared from the face of the earth. The estimate of the number of lives lost, we have heard from, and from many mountain towns (there has as yet been no tidings, is 50,000 to 60,000, and the loss of property is set down at not less than \$200,000,000. The agent of the Pa-

"In a other matters it is now useless to enter, as I write under the shadow of a great grief. As yet no longer exists. At about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, we were visited with a tremendous earthquake. I had hardly time to get my wife and children into the street when the whole of the walls of our house fell—all so hard

the word, as they were blown out as if they were
spit of fire; at the same time the earth ceased,
probably two or three inches, and heaved on
down, accompanied with a terrible stench,
as of powder. The air was darkened, and I could
not see my wife, who was within two feet of me
with the children. It this had lasted any time we
must have been suffocated; but in about two or
three minutes it cleared, and on looking out we beheld

How we passed through the falling houses, when we saw men struck down, some dead and others maimed, is, to me, a mystery; but a merciful Providence was over us. We wended our way, as well as we could toward the hills, with the earth smoking, making us stagger as drunken people, when a great cry went up, as heard from the hills.

on, and I had barely got to the outskirts of the town, when I looked back and saw all the vessels in the bay carried out irresistibly to sea, probably with a speed of ten miles an hour. In fifteen minutes the outward current stopped; then arose a mighty wave, I should judge about fifty feet high, and came on with a fearful rush, carrying everything before the fearful majesty

The whole of the shipping came back with it, sometimes turning in circles, but all spending on to an inevitable doom. Meanwhile the wave had passed in, struck the mole into atoms, swallowed up my office at a giant's mouthful, and rearing on, swallowed up the custom house, and rushing down the same street, carried everything before it in its ferocious course. The remains of my dwelling house also passed faster than the

change of scene in a Christmas pantomime. My lunches had long since disappeared and my ribs were thus compressed. I stood breathless looking at the aerial sight, but thanking God I had been spared to see, and my loved ones. But each second was a lifetime. Looking upwards I saw the shine still burying all to their doom, and in a few moments all was obliterated. How could I have been so stupid?

Every vessel was either ashore or bottom up. The *Frederick* was at anchor and about eighty-five yards. The United States steamer *Wattree* clamped with the loss of one life. With a small draft of water she was carried bodily on the top of the sea and landed about a quarter of a mile inshore of the railroad track. The *Frederick*, United States steamship, was bottom up. Every soul on board

The British bark *Chasmodon*, of Liverpool, was lying high up on the beach. Half of her crew perished. An American bark laden with guns was swallowed up, and one a vestige was left to tell her tale. A Peruvian brig was placed on the railway track, apparently without losing a rope or a spar.

"Mr. Cameron has given a liberal donation of \$100,000, and Mr. Henry Meigs, the American contractor of the Arequipa Railroad, donated an equal sum, to be distributed on the basis of population."

The potential part of Arica was destroyed by the first shock of earthquake. The second shock was worse of destruction. Thousands of persons who could not get out of their houses were crushed to death. The sand spread in many places, and the shanty were continually repeated.

lives is totally retired. The wife of Lieutenant Commander W. L. Johnson, of the Watsons, was killed by a piece of timber falling on her while with her husband in the process of Arica making their camp. The first on the Fredericks, at Arica, was First Lieutenant David Dyer and his wife; Second Lieutenant David Ogden; employees—J. S. Conners, J. M. Hale, Nathan, Ray-

Nicholas Schuyler, George
 Charles White, Sylvester Higgins, A.
 Malins, Silman, Isaac, John Lam-
 bert, John Davis, William Koon,
 Henry Hagerberg, editors, William Patterson,
 Richard Murray, Charles Hagerberg, Jacob King,
 John and Henry Johnson, Harry Von, Henry
 Sims, Ezra Helm, Charles Schumaker, John
 Schuch, David, Cyrus, of New Brunswick

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...the university of some, with some-
times 100 thousand inhabitants, and that
has always been distinguished by the bearing
and value of its coin, was completely overthrown
by the earthquake of the 18th. Without excep-
tion we may say that not one stone has been left
upon another. The quality of the buildings
seems to have been the first object, and pre-
served them in ruins to the present day.

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